

BUCHANAN A PATRIOT.

The following patriotic letter from Ex-President Buchanan, was read at a Union meeting in Hayesville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the 1st instant:

WHEATLAND, Sept. 28, 1861.

Dear Sir—I have been honored by your kind invitation, as Chairman of the appropriate Committee, to attend and address a Union meeting of the citizens of Chester and Lancaster counties, to be held at Hayesville, on the 1st of October. This I should gladly accept, proceeding as it does from a much valued portion of my old Congressional district, but advancing years and the present state of my health render it impossible. You correctly estimate the deep interest which I feel, in common with the citizens who will there be assembled, in the present condition of our country. This is indeed serious, but our recent military reverse, so far from producing despondency in the midst of a loyal and powerful people, will only animate them to more mighty exertions in sustaining the war which has become inevitable by the assault of the Confederate States upon Fort Sumter. For this reason, were it possible, leaving all other topics, I should confine myself to a solemn and earnest appeal to my countrymen, and especially those without families, to volunteer for the war and join the many thousands of brave volunteers, who are already in the field. This is the moment for action—for prompt energetic and united action, and for discussing peace propositions. These, we must know, would be rejected by the States that have seceded, unless we should offer to recognize their independence, which is entirely out of the question.

Better counsels may hereafter prevail when those people shall be convinced that the war is conducted not for their conquest or subjection, but solely for the purpose of bringing them back to their original position in the Union, without impairing in the slightest degree, any of their constitutional rights. Whilst, therefore, we shall cordially hail their return under our common glorious flag, and welcome them as brothers, yet, until that happy day shall arrive, it will be our duty to support the President with all the men and means at the command of the country, in a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

UNION PLATFORM.

Resolved, In the language of Senator Douglas, "Whoever is not prepared to sacrifice party organizations and platforms on the altar of his country, does not deserve the support and countenance of honest people," and that we this day declare that we know and will make no other issue than the one forced upon us. We must be either for or against our Government, either Patriots or Traitors.

Resolved, That we endorse the resolution known as the *Chatterbox* Resolution, which is as follows: "That in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will only recollect its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of aggression, nor for any purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

Resolved, In the language of the Hon. Gerrit Smith, we are "for this Union without conditions, one and indivisible, now and forever—for its preservation at any and every cost of blood and treasure, against all its assailants, and against any and every compromise that may be proposed to be made under the guns of the rebels."

Resolved, That this Convention give their hearty support to the present Administration in its endeavor to crush out the rebellion now existing in our country.

Resolved, That when the authority of the Federal Government shall have been established, and peaceful relations between the Constitution and Laws prevail, we shall be ready to confer and co-operate with all loyal citizens throughout the Union, in Congress or in Convention, for the consideration of all supposed grievances, the redress of all wrongs, and the protection of every right, yielding ourselves, and expecting all others to yield to the will of the people, constitutionally and lawfully expressed.

Resolved, That we will not inquire into the distinction between those men at the South, who are in open rebellion against the Government, and only seek "to be let alone," and those men at the North who believe "the prosecution of the war should be accompanied with the most liberal offers of peace," and consequently we denounce the resolutions passed by the Convention held in Junction City on the 3rd of September, 1861, as base in their conception, ruinous in their tendency, disgraceful to our district, and, if carried out, destructive of all our interests, and that we will prove by our votes at the coming election, that our district repudiates the resolutions, and the candidates connected with them.

WOOL DECLINES THE WESTERN COMMAND.

Advices from Washington are that Gen. Wool, the officer second in rank in the United States army, had been tendered the command, as successor to Fremont, of the Military Department of the West; and that, after examining "the situation" here, as exhibited by official reports at the capital, Gen. Wool declined to accept, unless guaranteed immediate reinforcements, and additional supplies of war material. These could not be assured to him, and his consequent refusal was final. This significant fact doubtless taught certain high officials a much needed lesson. Probably they began to open their eyes upon the actual necessities of the Department and the paucity of the means conceded to Fremont for his immense task. Perhaps they thought that after all, nothing had occurred that should weaken the cognate reasons that had led to the selection of Fremont.

The veteran Wool was too sagacious to peril his hard earned fame by trusting it to

the inadequate support sluggishly accorded to the Western command. His refusal, with the reasons for it, is the best vindication Fremont could have. The country cannot fail to mark the emphatic justification and genuine compliment thus rendered by General Wool to the Commandant of this Department. Without that prompt and efficient aid of the government, in men, arms, equipments, &c., for the want of which it is painfully evident that Fremont has suffered, Wool virtually confesses his inability to do more than Fremont.—*Mo. Democrat.*

The Union.

G. W. KINGSBURY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

JUNCTION, KANSAS,
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1861.



When the citadel of our Country is in flames—when the edifice that Washington and Franklin, and their associates, erected, is in flames, it becomes us, whatever may have been our political predilections before, to rise far above all other considerations, and to keep this citadel from destruction.—DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

The word *Compromise* is now only uttered by Traitors. So long as rebels have arms in their hands there is nothing to compromise. It is vain to toll at the pumps while men are kept on board boring holes in the bottom of the ship.—JESSE HOLT.

There is no half-way house in this matter—no tarrying-place between sustaining the Government and attempting its overthrow. There is no peace proposition that will suit the case until the rebellion is first put down.—DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

ELECTION.

Tuesday, November 5, 1861.

Polls open at 8 A.M., and close at 6 P.M.

QUESTIONS TO BE VOTED UPON:

THE STATE CAPITAL.
Form of ballot,
"FOR STATE CAPITAL,"
TOPEKA!

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Form of ballot,
"For Amendment of Section 7, Article 13,"
or,
"Against Amendment of Sec. 7, Art. 13."

BANKING LAW.

Form of ballot,
"For Banking Law,"
or,
"Against Banking Law."

UNION STATE TICKET!

For Governor
GEORGE A. CRAWFORD, of Bourbon.
For Lieutenant-Governor,
JOSEPH L. SPEER, of Jefferson.
For Secretary of State,
JOHN W. ROBINSON, of Riley.
For State Auditor,
JAMES R. MCCLURE, of Davis.
For State Treasurer,
HARTWIN R. DUTTON, of Brown.
For Attorney General,
SAMUEL A. STINSON, of Leavenworth.
For Sup't of Public Instruction,
HIRAM D. PRESTON, of Osage.

[TO FILL VACANCIES.]

For State Treasurer,
HARTWIN R. DUTTON, of Brown.
For Attorney General,
SAMUEL A. STINSON, of Leavenworth.

UNION TICKET!

Representatives,
J. B. INGERSOLL, Wabasha County.
A. C. PIERCE, Davis County.
T. F. HERSEY, Dickinson County.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

Commissioners,
WM. STAATZ, of Lyon's Creek.
ISAAC H. LODER, of Clark's Creek.
E. L. FOSTER, of Ashland.

Sheriff.

SAMUEL ORR, of Junction City.

Register of Deeds.

GEORGE L. MILLER, of Junction City.

Treasurer.

G. W. KINGSBURY, of Junction City.

Surveyor.

JOHN C. KENNETT, of Kenton.

Assessor.

ELIAS CHURCH, of Humboldt.

Coroner.

JOSEPH BEAVER, of Humboldt.

IT A. H. CASE, of Topeka, has been named by several of the County Conventions in this Judicial District as a suitable person for the position of District Attorney.

MASS MEETING.

The friends of the Union Cause will hold a Mass Meeting at Junction City, on Saturday, October 25. Eminent speakers will be in attendance, and it is hoped that all loyal men of this Representative District will attend.

THE STATE TICKET.

We this week give a place to the State ticket, nominated at Topeka by the Republican State Central Committee. We greatly deprecate the emergency which makes it necessary for a body of that kind to make our nominations. The right of the people to a voice in the selection of candidates is too sacred to be easily cast aside, and only in the most extreme emergency would we overlook it. The ticket is a good one, composed of true and tried men, loyal to the core, and all of them warmly enlisted in the cause of our government. Our esteemed citizen, Captain McClure, appears as the candidate for Auditor, and we know of no one better qualified to fill the position.

HOW THE TRAITORS ARE WORKING.

On Monday last the semi-secessionists had a gathering at Ashland, or rather had a fizzle. The Union newspaper was "burned" by that renegade, Montague, who aspires to a seat in the Legislature this winter, and who, if report is correct, is as base a traitor as lives. Judge Robert Reynolds entertained the crowd (consisting of a portion of the candidates on the secession ticket,) with a catalogue of personal slander directed against most every candidate on the Union ticket.

It appears to be the plan of these Democrats to lie, slander, and vilify their opponents. We have never heard of one of their trumpets doing aught else. The real question at issue—sustaining the government or attempting its overthrow, is avoided, and their whole time is occupied in telling vile, dastardly, cowardly lies about the Union candidates. There is no end to the volume of billingsgate and filthy slander circulated through the county concerning the private character of Union men. Were one-quarter true, we should believe the gibbet almost too good for them. How beings having the semblance of men can descend to such utter baseness, is past our comprehension. If their chances of success have become so hopeless as to require the sacrifice of truth, honor, and every principle possessed by humanity, then we indeed pity them, and blush to own that the human family is pestered with such vile miscreants.

We acknowledge our inability to fight with such weapons. If the glorious cause in which the Union party is enlisted will not insure its success, then let treason conquer. We cannot believe the citizens of Davis will indorse such action, or be gulled by the false and pernicious charges made against our ticket.

"KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE."

On our first page will be found an account of a seizure of a "Castle" of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," together with the records, and an exposition by a member of the horrid oaths which bind them together. This infamous order, the sworn friend of Jefferson Davis, and the rebellion, is largely on the increase in the loyal States. No doubt a large majority of the "Compromise men" in the North are connected with this diabolical and fiendish association. Even Kansas has not escaped the curse, and we hear from quite respectable authority that our own vicinity is infested with a gang of these vile monsters. Let the loyal people keep a sharp look-out, and mark those who appear disaffected, and disposed to find fault with the conduct of the war, and the Administration, for it is among such men that these miscreant "Knights" will be found. We commend the article in question to our readers, for information respecting the devilish designs of the order.

TO THE VOTERS.—We this week present the entire ticket to be voted at the coming election. As we find our people so unanimous for Topeka for Capital, we are constrained to give it a place on the ticket. The Banking Law is to be ratified or rejected, and an amendment to the Constitution is proposed. For District Attorney, A. H. Case has been warmly recommended as well fitted for the position. Other candidates are in the field—L. McArthur is one, a lawyer of good repute, and doubtless qualified for the office. The State ticket we believe will be generally acceptable.

HAVE WE A LUNATIC AMONG US?

The last number of the *Frontier* eclipses all former issues of that sheet in brainless twaddle. Unmistakable evidences have long been observable in the columns of that sheet, that the conductors were non compos mentis, and the last issue corroborates our suspicion, and convinces us that Reason has not only "tattered on its throne," but has actually tumbled "kernal" into the abyss of lunacy, and left Messrs. Editors a pack of raving maniacs. We need only refer the intelligent citizen to the leading article in their last issue to convince the most skeptical that it is a lamentable fact.

THE UNION MEETINGS.

Pursuant to previous notice, the Union men of this District met at Wilson's Hall on Saturday last, for the purpose of expressing their views upon the great question of the day. Samuel Orr was chosen chairman, and S. M. Strickler, Secretary. The meeting was well attended, and the proper enthusiasm manifested for the occasion. Excellent speeches were made by Messrs. Pierce, Hersey, Downer and others. A patriotic letter was received and read from Capt. McClure. Good feeling prevailed, of course, and in closing, three lusty cheers were given for the Union.

Another meeting will be held this coming Saturday. It is expected that excellent speakers will be in attendance from different parts of the State. Let our Union men, all of them, turn out and show our visitors that we are alive to the great question of sustaining our glorious government. Don't neglect it.

IN A "PHIX."

The *Frontier* has at last got itself into a miserable predicament, the natural result of its being controlled by so many county clerks, land agents and pettifoggers. Last week, one of its editors assailed the Union party most bitterly, charging that it was nothing more than the Republican party under another name, to prove which he cites the action of the Republican Central Committee at Topeka, condemning it in the strongest terms.

In a separate column, another editor insists on an endorsement of the proceedings of that Committee, and runs up to the mast head the State ticket nominated by that body.

Of course this is all right. It is, at least, perfectly consistent with the past history of the *Frontier*. Where so many are employed there must be a contrariety of opinions, and we are not prepared to say that one man has not as much right to his opinions as "any other man." We imagine a diminutive Babylon existed in that vicinity about the time the ticket editor insisted on his right. We'll wager that his head is correctly located, whoever he may be.

LETTER FROM CAPT. MCCLURE.

The following patriotic letter was received from Captain J. R. McClure by the Union Mass Convention, assembled in this city last Saturday:

JUNCTION, Kansas, Oct. 17, 1861.

Messrs. Strickler, Pierce, and Kingsbury, GENTLEMEN: Your favor of yesterday, requesting me to address a Union Mass Convention to be held at Junction City on this, the 19th inst., has been received. In my present condition of health it is impossible to comply with your polite invitation.

I will take this occasion to express to you my earnest solicitude for the success of the great struggle in which the loyal people of our country are now engaged. It is only by the preservation of our Union that we can hope to enjoy the substantial blessings conferred upon us by a wise and free government. To sustain our government in the present crisis, and to put down the wicked rebellion which threatens to destroy our institutions, is the first duty of every good and patriotic citizen. Former political differences should not at this moment distract our people—this no time to discuss minor issues—there is but one great question which should engage our attention. This war was forced upon us; we were slow to meet it. It was only after every other alternative had been resorted to that our Government at last was compelled in self-defence to take up arms. In this war there are but two parties—loyal patriots and traitors. Every American citizen must be on the one side or the other. We cannot stop to compare our political opinions; it is no time to inquire the cause which has brought about the war. Nor is there any neutral ground upon which we can take refuge, but we are compelled to throw our influence and our sympathies either in favor of our country or against it. We can make no compromise, or offer no terms of peace, unless by the sacrifice of our Union, and at the price of our national honor. I hope we may be spared the degrading spectacle of laying down our arms, and asking mercy at the hands of rebels—better that we perish with our country. If peace is restored to our distracted nation, it can only be when the traitors who have begun this unholy war, and who are attempting to destroy the Government which has protected and sustained them, return to their allegiance. Until then there can be no peace—until the "God of Battles" decides in favor of the right.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
J. R. MCCLURE.

Our intelligent neighbor of the *Frontier* has made an important discovery. In his tirade against the Union party last week, he announces Mr. A. C. Wilder as the editor of the *Leavenworth Conservative*. Mr. A. C. will, doubtless, feel much elated over his advent into the fraternity. The *Frontier* has a mode of procuring information peculiar to itself. Wonder if the Council Grove mail carrier, now with the rebels in Arkansas together with some old Democratic residents of Davis county, has not been furnishing something for that sheet.

THE FRONTIER ABROAD.

From the last number of the Topeka *Tribune* we take the following extract. It serves to show in what light our neighbor is looked upon by the press of Kansas:

NO HALF-WAY HOME.—The *Union* and *Frontier* newspapers, at Junction City, are having quite a warm time, by way of variety, the trouble, it seems, growing out of a charge by the *Union* that the *Frontier* editor was a traitor, and in the habit of promulgating traitorous sentiments. We trust that some good may come of the discussion, notwithstanding it may have been called up more with a view of influencing the approaching election than anything else. Both editors are candidates for office, and respectively run on opposition tickets. We should be glad to see the *Frontier* change its course somewhat. Its extreme sensitiveness on the slavery question argues badly, and the solicitude it manifests for the "rights" of rebels in arms against the Government is rather out of place, considering circumstances. Let rebels take care of themselves, neighbor. If an enemy stood with drawn blade, ready to sever your windpipe at a single thrust, we hardly think you would be over fastidious in the matter of hurting him and shedding his blood. No; the issue would be, fight or submit. If he has rights, let him look after them himself; it's quite clear they have no claims upon you. Now, we would not be so uncharitable as to call you a Traitor. BUT IF WE HAD NO BETTER PATRIOTS TO STAND BY THE FLAG, WE WOULD HAVE LONG ERE THIS BEEN THE CROUCHING VASSALS OF A PROSCRIPTIVE AND LORDLY SOUTH. There can be no reserve; there is no middle ground. Your influence, directly or indirectly, must go to promote the interests of one side or the other, for or against the Government. Are you sure your position is not one to encourage the rebels, and to discourage men on our own side? Do you not exert an influence which rebels understand to be favorable to granting their claims to independence—favorable to their being allowed to "depart in peace"—and while they have their bloody fingers upon the throttle of our Government, favorable to their sinking the knife to the vital flow? Is not your position that of the soldier who goes out to battle for our flag, yet who stands back in the rear and clamors for the "rights" of the enemy? He regrets that the war against the enemy cannot be carried on with a better feeling—more in a spirit of love—he loads and fires blank cartridges, shouts that he is in favor of a "vigorous prosecution of the war," yet creates anything but unity of sentiment and concert of action by his counsels and influence, and by his actions, which speak louder than words, says to those in advance of him, "Boys, I think we had better lay down our arms, and let them depart in peace," which, if logically translated, means, let them ride over us rough shod, let them transfer their government to Washington, and by aid of the spiritless, filipian element at the North, garrison their soldiery in every city and town. This is the legitimate tendency of the "depart in peace" doctrine, which many weak kneed brothers advocate indirectly, if not in so many words.

THAT SUPPER.

EDITOR UNION.—In the last issue of that treacherous sheet, the *Frontier*, I notice a scurrilous, conglomerated article, the production of a "love-cracked," soft-headed lunatic, who indirectly charges me with being the author of sundry communications in your paper, &c. Were I disposed, I might enlighten the *Traitors* as to who the author is, but as there seems to be a difference of opinion among the corps editorial, I propose letting them "sweat it out."

He says Smoky Hill keeps a psychological boarding house, &c. Not wishing to have words with this humbug of a would-be editor—knowing that he undertook to impose upon the people of a certain State as being a Professor of Psychology, Mesmerism, Anatomy, Physiology, Slight of Hand, Fortune-telling, Millerism, &c., (the name of which the fool hasn't forgot,) until he was arrested and safely lodged in a Lunatic Asylum, (where he ought to be now,) I will state the facts briefly. Not content with his attempted abuse towards me, he pitches into the citizens generally, and the Committee in particular who had the management of the supper for our volunteers. He says, "The supper was gotten up by all the families in town, free gratis to all, but some how or other some of the parties collected one dollar at the door—twice the sum charged at a similar one given to our citizens at the City Hotel," &c. *Liar!* let us see how your tale will bear criticism. I propose giving a list of those families who furnished material and victuals, also the names of those who paid cash. Those helped provide for the supper were Schmidt, Odlin, Mrs. Stephens, Cobb, Fox, Mitchell, Mackey, Hoag, McFarland, Gilbert, Westover, Brown, Eaverly, Clark, John Miller, and myself. Those paid cash at the door of the ball-room were J. T. Price, Wm. Beckers, W. K. Bartlett, McGurdy, Mobley, Hall, Seymour, and Fletcher, one dollar each. The next morning the following persons paid: G. L. Miller, \$2.50; W. K. Bartlett, \$2; S. M. Strickler, \$3; Marvin, \$2; M. Becker, \$1; Kingsbury, \$3; Martin, \$2; Weston, \$2; Ransohoff, \$1; Creech, (two tickets,) \$2; Morris, \$1; Drew, \$2; Pierce, \$2; making a total of \$33.50. The amount of cash paid by Committee, exclusive of victuals, &c., furnished by families, was, oysters, crackers, &c., \$20.75; butter, \$4.50; sugar, \$6; music, \$8; making \$39.25. I will here state for the benefit of those young men who agreed to pay when they were admitted, but who since have refused, (one of whom is your bosom friend, Alphabet Stevenson,) that if the

Committee hear any more of their lies about having paid, their names will be given to the public.

As you seem to be the oracle of the City Hotel, I will simply say for your benefit, that the proprietor of that house was not only asked to contribute to the supper, but invited to attend, neither of which was done. I believe every family in town, including those on the Addition, were asked to contribute; and when you say that certain parties made a nice thing of it, that some of the volunteers were required to pay, &c., you LIE knowingly and wilfully. Again, you say that some of the volunteers spoke of the supper as a bare-faced insult. To this I am authorized by the volunteers to say, that you are not only a LIAR, but a DECEITFUL VILLAIN. And again you falsify when you say you and some others were ruled out. The invitation was general to the loyal people of the town to contribute or attend.

It is a characteristic trait among your clique to offer largely when you know your offer would be rejected. You boastingly say, after the boys had left, that you would give ten dollars in cash, as your share of the expenses, toward getting up a "decent" supper. When the volunteers left last spring, come of these same very liberal people you so endeavor to exalt by your lying, refused to help pay for flag presented to the company, and consequently two men done all the paying.

I will here take occasion to deny in toto the many falsehoods that are being circulated over the county by certain traitors—associates of horse thieves, gamblers, and knaves, to the effect that I have formerly abused the German citizens, by calling them "damned Dutch," "people who want to rule," &c. The man who made these charges is not only a LIAR, but a COWARD. SAMUEL ORR.

MR. GORDON DECLINES.

RILEY CITY, Kansas, Oct. 21, 1861.

EDITOR UNION:

Dear Sir—You will please cease publishing my name as a candidate for the office of County Clerk of Davis county. I did not ask for a nomination by either convention of this county, and expected none. In politics, I am as firm a Democrat as I ever was, and am in favor of the Union and of executing the laws of the United States in every State at all hazards; and I believe it to be the duty of every good citizen to sustain his Government, let the sacrifice be what it may. I hold that the Democracy of 1861 should be the same as 1832, when Jackson issued his proclamation in regard to South Carolina. And I believe that the Democracy of the loyal States are as true to the Union as ever. I cannot doubt their loyalty. In my opinion, as soon as a man who claims to be a Democrat commits any act for the purpose of destroying this Government, under the present circumstance, ceases to be a Democrat.

In regard to the tickets now before the people of this county, to say that either is composed of such men as I can consistently support as a whole, would be admitting more than I am inclined to do.

Yours in the Union, under the Constitution and Laws of the United States.
G. F. GORDON.

UNION MEETING.

At a mass meeting of the Union men of Davis county and vicinity, at Junction City, Sam. Orr was chosen chairman and S. M. Strickler, secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated by the chair in a clear and concise manner. A letter, from Capt. J. R. McClure, (in answer to an invitation to address the meeting,) was then read, and loudly *encored*—Mr. Hersey took the floor, and made a few telling hits on the so called Democrats.—Where was the Arkansas traitor? He ought to be present at the Union meetings.

A. C. Pierce was next in order. He made an excellent speech which was well received. Maj. Downer was then called upon, and came forward in a manner that showed his good intentions. He handled the secessionists pretty severely, and exhibited very little respect for the weak kneed gentry of the opposition party. He made a masterly appeal in behalf of the Union ticket, showing that its defeat would bring scorn and infamy upon the people of Davis county. The Major "thumped" the Independent candidates pretty hard, showing that their course only tended to elect the semi-secession ticket, and they, therefore, were guilty of treason, by furnishing aid to the enemies of the Union. He was loudly applauded.

Other gentlemen spoke, and several good hits were made. After ordering the proceedings published, and tendering a vote of thanks to Capt. McClure, the meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for the Union. SAM. ORR, Ch'n.

S. M. STRICKLER, Sec'y.

From S. F. Sawyer, Esq., of Washington county, Kansas, we learn that a band of desperadoes, in Nebraska, 400 in number, stole 120 horses out of Richardson county, Nebraska, last week. The next day the citizens, to the number of sixty, armed and equipped, followed on horseback, and coming upon them unawares, were surrounded by the outlaws, and compelled to relinquish their arms, equipments, horses, and even their coats, vests and boots were taken from them. How long will such desperadoes be allowed to run at large in our country.

It was rumored in Rolla on the 14, that a battle had taken place near Shanghai, in Southern Missouri, between the Kansas troops under Montgomery and Jennison, and the rebels, in which the Union forces were victorious. It is not generally credited.